# ENGLAND.

The Collier Debate in the House of Lords-Pro posed Vote of Censure on the Government-Defeat of the Motion-A Narrow Escane-America's Influence on English Politics.

LONDON, Peb. 16, 1872. The Celiter debate began and ended last night in the House of Lords. Shortly stated, the points of this question are as follows:-The various colonies of Great Britain have a right to appeal from their own courts to a superior court here; and this final court of appeal is known as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The appeals from the colonies are not rare; the appeal of Court was singularly weak in number, and the consequence was that the business of the Court was in a scandalous and hopeess state of arrear, some appeals having to me over for years. To remedy this state of things an act was brought in and passed in the last session of Parliament to increase the number of the appeal judges. The act, in settling the qualifications of those to be appointed, enacted that way persons appointed to act under the pro-visions of this act as members of the said Judicial committee must be specially qualified as follows: that is to say, must at the date of their appointment be or have been judges of one of ner Majesty's Superior Courts at Westminster." &c.

Your readers will see from this clause that, before becoming a member of the Judicial Committee, it was necessary to have been a judge. The object of this clause is variously understood; but the interpretation generally accepted was that, as the functions of this Court are very important, it was deemed advisable that a person of mature experience should be selected, and the qualification of having been a judge was supposed to be the best guarantee of this maturity of ex-perience. This being the general opinion, the was startled some three months ago hear that the government had appointed Sir Robert Collier to the committee. Sir Robert Collier was then Attorney General. He had, accordingly, never been a judge. The government, to meet the difficulty, appointed Sir R. Collier to a judgeship for a few days, he was, all at once, transferred to the committee. At once a cry was raised against this "colorable evasion" (as it was called) of an act of Parliament—an evasion the more repretensible as the act was so recent and as it had been passed by the very government which was now accused of violating it. The press, of almost every shade—taileal as well as tory—rang with the cry. Electioneering speeches were inti of it. The Times thundered, the Path Math sneered, and the Lord Chief Justice of England published a very strong letter on the subject. This letter produced the greatest excitement, as an inverference with political anamys by a member of the judicial corps is almost unknown in this country. Scarcely a voice was raised in delence of the ministry, and it was supposed by everybody that the government was sure to be turned out on this question. Just at the moment when rarilament was about to open its doors, and the ministry about to spen;" the "Mathamm" question arose and the ministry was saved. Nobody was willing to take government into his hands when the government had such hard work to do.

The question was brought before the House of Collier was then Attorney General. He had, ac-The question was brought before the House of Lords last night by the Eart of stannope, who proposed the following resolution:—

That this House has seen with regret the course taken by government in carrying out the provisions of the act of last session relative to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and is of opision that the elevation of Sir Robert Collier to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas and his transfer to the Judicial Committee were acts at variance with the pirit and intention of the statute and of evil example in the zacrelse of judicial patronage.

I pass over the sheepin of Lord Stannova.

spirit and intention of the statute and of evil example in the exercise of justical patronage.

I pass over the speech of Lord Stanhope and that of Lord Portman, because, in effect, they but repeat what I have already said by way of preface. The speech of the Marquis of Saltsbury was, as usual, bitter and sarcastic, and gave some very hard nits. This passage in particular will be of interest to your readers:—"The noble Lord who spoke second taked of resignation. It may be a disadvantage to this House that its censures are not followed by the resignation of government; but in other respects it is an advantage, for there would be some difficulty in determining the resignation of say you ought not to change norses when you were crossing a stream. I would and that you ought not to do so when your horses have dranged you into a bog and when you are trying to get them out. It would be a serious matter II a censure of this kind were to be followed by the resignation of government at this juncture. matter if a censure of this kind were to be followed by the resignation of government at this juncture, and I cannot but look upon it as an advantage that in the working of our constitution proceedings of this kind can be visited with heavy censure, and yet it shall not be necessary to take the whole machine-ry of government to pieces in order that it should

e recorded."

The speech, however, which has attracted most tiention, is that of the Duke of Argyle. I give us

The species of the Duke of Argyle, there is, leading features.

Upon this speech of His Grace of Argyle, there is, so far as I can see, but one opinion. Everybody regards it as alike insoient, imprudent and undigmised. It proves now pugnacious and self-forgetting even an English nobleman and Minister car oe on occasions, and is but one of the many instances in which the noble buke has displayed an intolerable amount of self-assertive impudence and insoine. lence. Lord Westbury came next, and in a speech of

lence.

Lord Westbury came next, and in a speech of what may be termed bland severity fore the Lord Chancellor and the Premier to pieces. The speech of the Lord Chancellor and the selective to the Lord Chancellor and the selective was long, earnest and effective. Lord Hatheriey enjoys a high reputation; als, men regard him as a religious, thoroughly honest and high-minded gentieman, and when he defended nimself from anything like personal or interested motives in the selection of sir Robert Colher approving eneers came from boin addes of the house. But, as every speaker declared, this was not the point at issue; nobody denied the honesty of the Lord Chancelor; nobody denied the fitness of Sir Robert Colher. What was denied was the advisability of violating the spirit while adhering to the letter of a recently-passed law, and thus charge the Lord Chancellor; nobody denied the fitness of Sir Robert Colher. What was denied was the advisability of violating the spirit while adhering to the letter of a recently-passed law, and thus charge the Lord Chancellor; no and the situation of the letter of a recently-passed law, and thus charge the Lord Chancellor, under Mr. Disraeli's administration—made an effective reply to Lord Hatheriey's speech. A division was then taken, and, to the surprise of everybody, resulted in a victory for the government, the nucleotes being for the government Sa and for the vote of censure 87.

The whole secret of this unexpected result is the state of the Alabama question. Whatever feeling other people may have to those who drew up the American case, from Mr. Gualstone at least they ought to receive a fair sharp of gratimale, for they have saved him and his government is to alke up the hazardous and proutless observed of runing England.

The Collier seandal-Position of the linke of Armyll-"Clap-Trap Rubbish"-Sir Alexan-

der Cockburn's Procest.

[From the Fall Mall Gazette.]

It will astonish no reader of the debate on the Collier scandal that the terms in which the barks of Argyl permitted himself to speak of the Lord Chief Justice have excited a deep and general feeling of Surprise. The Duke forgets, apparently, that in England the Judicial bench has carned for Reel more respect than any other institution in the country; and that when a minister makes a personal attack upon a Judge for doing what his duty to his office and to the law urged him to do, he places himself in a position from which, if he is wrong, he is not at all likely to escape without strong condemnation. It is not often that the term strogage can be applied to Ministers of such high place as the Duke of Argyl; but when they stand up to villy the motives and the language of a Judge who has ventured to warn their that they are wronging the law, the country sees in such conduct precisely that form of arrogance which is least tolerable. "Clapitap rubbish" is the term chosen by the Duke of Argyl to describe Sir Alexander Cockbura's pretest (though we dare say he is very sorry indeed that in was help privately acted upon when it was privately gendered), while his motives are distinctly imponed as inspired by personal and political antimosity. The tone and manner of the speech numers ded all that was improper in the choice of its language; and therefore there is little reason to wonder that it has made so painful an impression upon society at large. True to its functions, the Totograph of to-day takes up the task of abusing the Lord Chief Justice, extending its criticism to His Lordship's private character. We read in the ministerial paper to-day that "it is not nicely Sir Alexander Cockburn will again take advantage of the recess to fing about his arrows of indictment, and to can upon the public to admire his archiveraph of to-day takes up the task of abusing the Lord Chief Justice, extending its criticism to His how the process of his readliness to rush his of the It will astoalsh no reader of the

A Paris banker lately became a lunatic. He imagined almself a magnet. A few days ago, while in his office, talking very rationally with his wife and daughter, he suddenly jumped up exciaming, "I am attracted " and dashed nimself near foremost against a large from safe. Unfortunately he struck the sharp corner, safe his hes head and died instantly. Sarely that kind of attraction does not belong to gravity.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL.

"What It Is Realizing"-Lecture by Mr. Ward-Death to Monopolics-Destruction of Standing Armics-The Triumph of Labor and the Establishing of a Universal Repub-

A lecture on the International Society and "what it is realizing," was delivered last evening at Masonic Hall on Thirteenth street, by C. Osborne Ward, one of the pillars and props of the order. About one hundred lank-haired individuals, "male and female, after their kind," assembled to listen to the discourse. They were of all nationalities-Frenchmen, Germans, English and Irish-but the enthusiasm, which has been so much a characteristic of former meetings of the "Irreconcilables" was entirely lacking last evening. The temporary life which the action of the Police Commissioners some time ago infused into the society has almost died out, and the organization from which such sweeping and terrible revolutions was expected will in all and insignificant party of malcontents. Mr. Ward, the glited lecturer, does not present in his appear-ance any of the qualities that would mark him as a leader of his kind, though he evidently possesses a certain kind of genius peculiar to lank-looking,

long-haired men.

He said:—The object of this meeting is to clear up some points to a select few, who have hitherto held back from joining the society, because they underwhich is destined to form the nucleus of a system on which all workingmen's societies will eventually on which all workingmen's societies will eventually hinge. The most dreaded principle of the society is a hatred of faisehood and a love of truth. It eaches also that the intellect of the masses will no longer be subject to the reason of the few. The nations once so powerful and grand in the HISTORY OF THE WORLD SUNK by reason of their enmity to freedom. The international is destined to overthrow irand, destroy monopolies, abolish class distinctions and raily all lovers of freedom and principle around one common standard.

mon standard.
The subteringes which have been resorted The subteringes which have been resorted to to keep despots in power cannot stand the test of the advancing ideas of the aze. The despotic society which has divided in will French and German, black and white, through the musty ages of the past and the better known epochs of modern times, is the same despotism with which this society has now to contend. This atrocious system is doomed to destruction, and no power can save it.

Is another of the renes of barbarism which has to be overthrown. At the close of the Franco-German war there were in Europe 5,000,000 soldiers, according to statistics gathered by the International Society. This vast force was kept up by a cruel system of taxation and a reckless expenditure of money. More than the half of the entire revenue of monarch-ridden Europe is expended in this way. The international has determined in its first incipient state is determined to destroy this murderous system. The result of the labors of the International, which comprises all representatives of labor, has been so far to change public sentiment in its relation to labor; it has made it customary for questions of silly war to be submitted to the public vote; it has made it customary for questions of silly war to be submitted to the public vote; it has made it possible to have an international court of arbitration, which shall put a stop to all war. Kings are beginning to look like despots and to be regarded as such; despotism is getting to be too thin;

MANLY DEMOCRACY

Is taking the place of driveling obsequiousness: ABOMINATION OF STANDING ARMIES.

too thin;

MANLY DEMOCRACY
Is taking the place of driveling obsequiousness;
the old doctrine of the divine right has degenerated
into a burlesque; nobles have become saysters and
autocrass toades.

unions have long since denounced then

autocrats toades.

Trades unions have long since denounced them such, and even this great society reiterates their assertion in thundering tones. The tyranny of capital over labor has come to be looked upon as an arsurdity which will speedly be exploded. The ideas of the International have been known from time immemorial. The world has never had a lack of philosophers; but it has been reserved for the present day to shape their thoughts mito action and organize their principles for usefulness.

It has begun to be thought possible for governments to hold railroads, steamboats, coal mines, dc., for the benefit of the people, instead of the enslaving monopolies that now control them. The silly obstacles that valuity attempt to withstand the spirit of progress are gradually receding from view. What is the passage of the Eight Hour bill, what is woman suffrage, but the developments of the spirit of the times? Bismarck, on the other side, is, through fear of the luternational, and not from any fear of the people, teaching the Germans to realize the great principle of universal co-operation.

In our own country what do all the great labor agitations—what does the cry for a radical city charter—what does the cry for a radical city charter—what does the crition of the government of the courts in abolishing monopoles—what are they all doing but acknowledging this power of our grand society. The bills before congress will tend to universal equality? The proposal to buy up the telegraph times and run them at Cost Price For the Repple.

to direct a delanis? The proposal to only up the telegraph lines and run them at COST PRICE FOR THE PEOPLE, the measure to convert that wondrous tract in Montana into a public park, the arrest of the scoundrels who have disgraced our country, are all movements tending to the same glorious end. We wish to realize a full and pure measure of citizenship. The principles of statute laws are the supports of all frauds and falsehood, and we want a thorough reform of the common law. The student of the new pointical economy is lost in amazement at the tyrainly of the dark ares. Laws are not the formula of justice—they are the enemies of justice, by their ambiguity and concealed hatred of truth.

The time has come for the national system. We long to see the realization of woman suffrage, for in that is the only hope of salvation for this country and the world. Intemperance will then die.

and the world. Intemperance will then dic. The sweet, pure influence of woman will frame a law of love which will for ever put an end to it, and all other wise and noble reforms will be inaugurated by them and guided on to victory. Law makes crime compulsory; it affords no protection for its wretched victims, but hounds them on to desperation, and then punishes the spasmootic cfort of life. Law is a fatsehood citizenship, in the principle that all should work together for the common protection of all. The international Society is endeavoring to make this principle compulsory, and it is working in the same way to bring about every other grand movement of amelioration.

## BRUTAL WIFE MURDER IN THE PENNSYL-

ERUTAL WIPE MURDER IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGIONS.

(From the Pittston (Pa.) Comet, March 2.]
Yesterday morning the senses of our people were again snocked with the startling report of a murder most foul in our very midst. Hastening to the scene the Comet reporter gleaned the following particulars:—James P. Hunter and wife have been living somewhere in Jenkins towasnip for some time, where the former had a job as watchman for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. But ins continued addiction to rum compelled the Superintendent (William Law) to discharge him. On thursday he moved to Fittston, in a house he owns, near the No. 2 plane, on the Butier Hill road. During the afternoon a Mrs. Mary Fanning assisted Mrs. Margaret Houter to move her things into the house. They had a quart of whiskey, and afterwards James obtained more. After an hour or so Mary leit, and returned again at about half-past five, when she discovered the murdered woman in the corner of the back room, sitting on a chair, bleeding at the head. Sue revised the old man for his prutality. He was too drank to say much. The wife then said, "For God's sake, give me some water." Mary went to the house of Mrs. J. R. Cowen and asked her for a glass of water, and told Mrs. Cowen of the occurrence. At about half-past fine Thomas Shaw was near the house, and listening, heard Mary and Hunter talking, but did not hear the deceased say anything. Mary says the deceased crawled around the floor on her hands and knees, crying, "Pil die!" Hil die! Fil die! Hil die! Mary says she left the house soon after, first having covered the deceased up with some quits. She then lay with her head near the back door, in the some position when found vesterday morning when Jowen went to the house. The deceased was then dying, and unable to talk. He immediately notified A. Jenkins, who started for the Chief of Police, A. G. Milligan. Hunter also went for Mary Fanning at the same time. When the Chief got there, at about hall-past six A. M., Mary was there and the woman was dead and co

yet very druns, said;—"I have lived with that woman for forty-iour years, and I don't see why she died."
Blotches of blood were everywhere visible in the kitchen and front foom on the floor and on the waits. The deceased had evidently been dragged from her bed in the front room by the hair of her head, as large mandsini were seen around the house, by the side of the bed and on it. Mary Fanning and the murderer and the murdered were alone in the house, and all the light they had was the Grepiace and a small miner's isang. Hunter has been known as a drunken reprobate, and when in liquor would drive his, wife from the house with cluss or gans. He nearly killed her once before. Mrs. Hunter, until lately, was a sober and industrious woman, supporting her husband by her own labors. But lately, overcome by the bad influence of her husband, she has been in the habit of drinking. Mrs. Fanning was arrested at about ten o'clock and confined in the lock-up.

James C. Hunter is a Scotchman by birth, born in Rockhill, Lennoxshire. He came to Pittston in 1842, and has been a resident of this place ever since. He is about sixty-four years of age, He owns the property where the inurder was committed. He owned up to the Canet that he pulled her out of the bed and gave her a couple of kicks. He excused himself upon the plea of ner hiding irom him. The testimony in the inquest verifies the above statement of facts. Mrs. Fanning said she had to stay incre once before to save the deceased's life from the attacks of ner husband. She also testified that she had a carried whiskey to them. Dr. Rice testified that she had to read in the times, and that there was no evidence of whiskey having been drank.

### CHICAGO'S BAD ALDERMEN.

Cutcago, March 3, 1872. The metion of ex-Alderman Walsh for a new trial has been overruled and he was fined \$100 and sentenced to six months, imprisonment.

The Union Pacific Again Blockaded-General Sheridan Delayed on the Road-A New Mormon Census-What the Saints will Give

for a State Government.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 3, 1872. The Union Pacific is again badly blockaded between Laramie and Rawlings, in the mountains, at the old stoppages—Miser's Lookout, Medicine Bow historical points familiar to snow-bound, shovelled-out passengers. The same experience has lately been encountered by passengers on snowbound trains, as the railroad is destitute of proper machines and ploughs to clear the track. Banks of snow are accumulated on either side of the track, from the late storms, MORE THAN FIFTEEN FEET HIGH,

for miles. The weather is reported milder and thawing. The sun and spring weather, but not the railroad managers, will insure certain and complete communication across the mountains. Lieutenant General Speridan and staff are delayed by the evening, but their arriving now is uncertain. General Sheridan, General Ora, General Morrow (commanding Camp Douglas) and other officers will make

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE TERRITORY. Fitch offered resolutions last night in Convention, authorizing

by the Mormon authorities, in order to make a suitable exhibit of population to back up the present attempt to bring the Territory in as a State. The display of numbers on paper will not be unequal to the occasion. The Convention adjourned sine die last night, and there is now lively canvassing for the Senatorship by all the Gentiles in a body. It is said the Mormons will promise the electoral A REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

for President, two Senators and a Congressman, if the administration will admit the State of Descret. They will make every concession demanded if they can gain success. The Gentlies will send a delegation to oppose the movement in Congress, in order to prevent the necessity of a Ku Klux bill in Utah.

ANOTHER PACIFIC SNOW BLOCKADE.

One train on the Union Pacific Railroad is re ported stuck in the snow between Sherman and Red Butts station, one at Rock Creek and another at Medicine Bow. The extent of the present blockade is not known.

#### CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3, 1872. THE CHINESE MINING TAX.

Омана, March 3, 1872.

The California Assembly has passed a bill giving Sheriff Jackson \$5,000 for his fine and expenses when convicted in the federal court of collecting the Chinese mining tax contrary to the amendments to the constitution of the United States. NEURALGIC SUICIDE.

J. B. Condon, agent for Weils, Fargo & Co., at Marysville, Cal., blew his brains out with a snotgun yesterday in a fit of insanity, induced by neuralgia. A GOLDEN CLAIM.

Thomas C. Robinson has such Alvinza Hayward

for one-half interest in the Amador and Badger gold mines, valued at \$3,000,000, which he claims was obtained from him by fraud. WARM AND SHOWERY WEATHER.

The weather continues very warm and showery. THE WHEAT CROP. Wheat is beginning to lodge in some localities

but the crop in the State will be fifty per cent THE MANTINEZ STATION MASSACRE. Arizona advices say that the massacre at Manti-

nez Station was the work of Tonto Apaches, and not the Apache Mojaves, from Date Creek reserva-tion, as first supposed.

A iriendly Mojave chief led a squad of soldiers to where a band of the hostile Tonto Apaches were encamped, and the soldiers killed several of them. Subsequently the Tonto Apaches appeared on the hills and dared the troops from Date Creek to come out and fight them.

General Crook is to take the field for an active campaign.

### KANSAS.

The Election Frauds-Attempts to Destroy the Documents.

Sr. Louis, March 3, 1872. A Topeka despatch says the Secretary of State has not yet been furnished with a copy of the concurrent resolution which directs him to forward to the Vice

mony taken by the investigating committee for him to lay before the Senate.

It would seem as though the organized effort to keep important testimony out of the way during the investigation is kept up to prevent anything official from going to Washington. Numerous efforts have been made to get hold of the testimony, on a pretended wish to copy it, since it went into the hands of the printer; but it is believed the real object was to desiroy portions of it.

### The Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 3, 1872. Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday. The tax levy was fixed at six and a half mills, which will pay all appropriations and leave a balance of \$440,000 for current expenses of the

State.

A large number of local bills failed to receive the Governor's signature; but he signed the bill which provides that persons convicted of murder shall be confined in the Fenicentiary one year before being hung, and then not executed until the Governor issues a warrant therefor.

The Senate failed to reach the bill abolishing capital punishment.

#### BURNING A BOARDING HOUSE, Set on Fire in Five Different Rooms and Three Different Floors. HARTFORD, March 3, 1872. The Sigourney House, a large family boarding

house in this city, was found to be on fire about three o'clock this morning. When the flames were extinguished it was found that the house had been set on fire in five different rooms and on three different floors. In the dining room fire had been

set on fire in five different rooms and on three different floors. In the duning room fire had been set in several diffarent places.

If the fire had not been discovered early, loss of life would very likely have resulted, as nearly forty persons were sleeping in different parts of the building. There is no positive proof yet of the author of the fire. Mrs. Downs, the lessee of the house, had an insurance of \$8,000 on her furniture; \$6,000 in this city and \$2,000 in the Phænix of Brooklyn. This is said to be much in excess of the value of the furniture.

### NEW YORK CITY.

Patrick Dannan, a newspaper carrier. was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged with stealing newspapers from David Morse, of 711 Third avenue. He was held for trial.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Mary Duncau, a lady sixty years of age, who had been complaining for a few days past, aled suddenly at her residence, 260 West Thirty-ninth street. Her relatives seemed not to consider her in imminent canger. An inquest will be held on the remains by Cotoner Keenan, who was notified.

The police of the Twenty-first precinct report that at fifteen minutes to eleven o'clock last night a large plate glass in the window of fi. Schwartz's drug store, No. 576 Third avenue, was broken in pieces by some parties firing a bail from a revolver at P. The glass was valued at \$100. No arrests have been made.

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

J. R. Weldin, one of the oldest merchants of Pittsburg, died on Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah F. Smiley, the Quakeress, preached in Piymouth church, Rochester, yesterday.

In Philadelphia William Devar, aged twenty one, was badly stabled with a butcher knife yesterday by Charles Arnold.

Chester Clark, an old resident of Hinadale, Mass., was run over and kulled by the cars near that place on Saturday evening, while walking on the track.

ing, while walking on the track.

The Windsor Locks murderers, Scott and Churest, have been hed for trial at the March term of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and committed to jail in Hartford.

Jules Valle, of the great fron firm of Choulead, Harrison & valle, St. Louis, and for many years extensively connected with the iron and lead mining interests in Missouri, died yeaterday.

Green Smith, colored barber in Neosho, Missouri, went to the house of Mrs. Jeanings last evening and insolted her, whereupon her brother stabben and silled nim. No arrests were made.

### AFTER THE HAWKINS MITE.

The following additional correspondence has been received of the HERALD, applying for the Hawkip's

A Heroic Martyr to Census Extension NEW YORK, Feb. 29, 1872,

To the Editor of the Herald:— Seeing that the Hawkins inite is not yet dispo of, and feeling some interest in having it properly dispensed, I am prepared to offer some few sugges-

tions on the subject.

I am a young man, twenty years old, working for a weekly salary of \$3, have a wife and one child, and I find it somewhat hard to support a family on so small an amount. I put in my ciaim as an object truly worthy of the gilt. No religion, no politics; don't know anything of the Fisk-Stokes tragedy. I sign mysell respectfully, yours,

JOHN PEMBERTON, 234 Seventh avenue.

P. S.—Please jet me have the money by the 1st of the month, as my rent is due on that day.

The "Infant Asylum" Wants It.

DEAR SIR-Feeling interested at present in a new object of charity, the "infant Asylum," a very worobject of charity, the "infant Asylum," a very worthy charity, and one daily growing in popularity, I would suggest that the ten dollar gift of said brother be appropriated to that institution. We never refuse anything, no matter how small. As this is for charity I know that Mr. Editor will insert it gratuitously in his paper, which secures the notoriety and tame of whatever finds its way into its columns. The Infant Asylum is not sectarian.

FEBRUARY 29, 1872.

SISTER ANN.

#### The Victimized Sewing Machine Speculator Still After It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I received the HERALD in Baltimore this evening, and find that my claim to the "Hawkins mue" has been thrown out by you on the ground that I and my friends by "beheving that our stock, which cost us seventy-five cents a share, would be worth \$3 were we as enterprising, if not as shrewd, as Mr. Hawkins." If your premises were correct your decision would, as it generally is, have been sound and the matter placed beyond appeal. My clumsy way of writing has misled you as to the position we occupy. The stock of the company referred to was sold at all the way up from "thank you, sir," to five sold at all the way up from "thank you, sir," to five dollars a share. I and some of my friends were purchasers of a large amount at the latter price. The loan of seventy-five cents a share on the stock held by us was made upon the "full and complete general statement of the present condition of the company" presented by kir. Hawkins, and letters afterward written by mm, as stated in my first communication, with the hope of retting back a part of the first cost of our stock. This afters the case so materially from the view taken by you that I am led to hope that you will reconsider your decision and place my application again upon the list.

My gallantry would prompt me to surrender my claim in favor of the "Teacher Without Boots" If in this matter I were a

BARNUM'S HOTEL, Baltimore.

The Poor Blind Girl and Her Sewing Ma-

Chibe. BROOKLYN, Feb. 29, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
DEAR SIR—Yesterday I visited the Blind Institute and found there a young woman with a little sight learning to operate on the sewing machine. In order to gain a livelihood she is anxious to own a machine, as thereby she can learn much faster while in the institute. The number of machines is limited, and, of course, but little use can be had by the numbers who are anxious to learn, and she will have It to start with as soon as she can leave the institute. She is trying to get eighteen subscribers to a newspaper, the premium of which is a Willeox and Gibos machine. She had eight subscribers yesterday. I have obtained two more. This morning I noticed your different on account of the 310 Hawkins money. Miss Green's case presented itself to me as one of the most worthy to which you could devote it. A call to the institute by one of your many reporters with the money for the poor girl will be a godsend. If you will follow my suggestion I will use all my energies to raise the remainder of the sum needed, and rejoice the heart of the afficied one. Yours respectfully.

JENNIE THOMPSON, 292 Henry street. It to start with as soon as she can leave the institute. She is trying to get eighteen subscri-

A Presbyterian-Horse and Buggy Charity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29, 1872.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Let me tell you where to send the Hawkins mite. The wife of a missionary in the Presbyterian Church is collecting, through the columns of the Presbyterian, published in Philadelphia, a sum to buy her husband a horse and buggy, to enable him

to perform his ministerial mission duties.

Although I am an Episcopalian, domiciled at St.
Mary the Virgin, in this city, a church not much
admired by the Presbyterian, I could not out respect the womanly care in this minister's wife, and
have soft a small offering, which I hope the Presbyterian will not refuse to accept on her behalf
from a "ritualist."

Perhaps there may be Presbyterians in this city who will be glad on reading this notice to send their "mites" to the editor of the Presbyterian at Philadelphia for the thoughtful missionary's wife.

ST. MARY'S.

### Foster's Family.

DEAR SIR-Would not the "Hawkins mite" be fitly bestowed upon the family of the criminal Foster? A wife and four children crushed with poverty and affliction! Is it possible for mortals to have greater bodily and mental suffering than has failen to their lot? Previous to this calamity, having borne irreproachable characters, it seems to me they are deserving the sympathy in the community of every

### WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SITMAN OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 4—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Tidenty-four Hours. barometer has continued highest over the

Guif States, and southerly to westerly winds, with clear and pleasant weather, provailed over the South Atlantic and Middle and clearing weather over the East Atlantic States during Saturday night. The temperature has risen from Texas to Michigan and eastward to the Atlantic, very generally; an area of diminished pressure has moved from Iowa north-castward over Lake Huron. Light winds and snow have extended from Missouri and northward to Tennessee and the lake region, followed by rising barometer. Falling temperature. northwesterly winds and clearing weather from the lower Missouri Valley to Lake Superior and Michigan and to Illimois.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably continue failing during the night from the lower lakes to the middle and east Atlantic coast, with westerly and southerly winds, increased condiness and light snow, and light rain on Monday; clear and pleasant weather prevail on Monday over the Southern States, with westerly to northwesterly winds, rising barometer; northwesterly wind, clearing weather and falling temperature from the upper lake region during the night to Lake Erie and the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and over the Middle States possibly by Monday evening.

Dangerous win's are not anticipated for the At-

lantic and Gulf coasts to-night.

Supplementary Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, March 3-7 P. M. Snow has fallen at Boston, Chic..go, Indianapolis, Marquette, New London, and rain at Omaha, Neb. Westerly gale, accompanied by light snow, has been reported from Mount Washington, temperature be ing at zero; a very brisk northwesterly wind has been reported from Chevenne: fresh westerly winds nave been reported this evening from Buffalo, Denver and Virginia City. The temperature in the Guit States has risen quite rapidly since the norther which prevailed there last week pleasant weather is now reported from that section of the country; pleasant weather, with quite a high temperature, has been reported from the California station. The weather at Portland, Oregon, from the last advices received, was cloudy, with quite a low temperature, light rain having fallen there last night.

#### INCENDIARY PIRES IN TROY. TROY, N. Y., March 3, 1872.

A fire was discovered in Smith & Craig's lumber yard, in West Troy, at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Loss \$7,000, which is fully insured. Smith & Craig have stock on hand to the value of Similar & Craig nave stock on main to the value of \$47,000 in reliable companies. At four o'clock this atternoon the Fire Department were still working on the fire, which is now under control.

Another fire was set in Marsh & Wiswall's yard, at half-past cleven o'clock on Saturday night; but it was extinguished without loss.

# "SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The Journal for January of the Quekett Micro-Mr. M. C. Cooke, and "On the so-called Boring or Burrowing Sponge," by Mr. J. G. Waller.
In the Comptes Rendus, for January 2, M. P. Volpicelli has a memoir "On Electric Currents Obtained by the Bending of Metals." From this it appears

that all metals, being bent or twisted, give rise to the development of an electric current, and that copper exhibits this phenomenon in the highest

A partially successful attempt at aerial naviga non was made in Paris on the 2d ult., by M. Dupuy de Lôme. Notwithstanding that a strong breeze was blowing at the time of ascent, the constructor, with his assistants, succeeded in obtaining for his balloon a deviation across the direction of the wind

The Journal of the Franklin Institute for January contains a valuable report made by a committee of the institute, "On the Explosion of Steam Boliers." The other papers of most importance are, one by Mr. Frederick A. Genth, "On the Mineral Resources of North Carolina," and the continuation of Dr. J. Farrand Hurry's paper "On the Flow of Water in Rivers and Canais."

Water in Rivers and Canais."

Copper gas pipes are not often used in this country, still it is important to intimate a danger in the use of them. The Journal de 'Ecdarage' states, that on the eccasion of a workman cutting through such a pipe with a file an explosion occurred by which he was much burned. It appeared, upon examination, that the pipe was coated with a black matter, which was found upon analysis to be an acetate of copper, liable to explosion between 293 and 248 degrees.

In the Amadem der Physik and Chamle Process.

and 24s degrees.

In the Annalen der Physik und Chemie (Poggendorff), I. Kober reviews the opinions of all who have contended for the existence of water vesicles in the atmosphere. He thinks those views do not hold, out that the water floating in the air consists of actual drops enveloped in air, and that these sometimes form conglomerated fluid masses. In the same journal Dr. Pincus states that ozone is rapidly formed when hydrogen gas is burned in a thin flame with a fine point in either atmospheric air or oxygen gas.

thin flame with a fine point in either atmospheric air or oxygen gas.

The Swiss Times has created a very ingenious story, in the name of M. Plantamour, the astronomer, who is said to have determined the path of a comet to be such, that on the twelsth of August the earth must, of necessity, be in collision with the flery messenger. This charming bit of sensation writing grows out of the simple fact that about the twelfth of August our little globe crosses the meteoric stream, which made so fine a display in 1866, and which has some singular relation to the orbit of the comet of 18c2.

The respect agrandance the death of the widow of

of the comet of 18.2.

The papers announce the death of the widow of John iterapath, the mathematician, and one of the last associates of a circle which hair a century ago included among its members. Davy, Herschei, Young, Wolfaston, Brougham and Gilbert, Herapath, unmarked by the public, was yet a remarkable man. The two volumes of the unimished "Mathematical Physics," constitute one of the bases of the new philosophy quoted in the last year's address of the resident of the British Association, and now being worked out by the present generation of mathematicians. The promised publication of the fragments of the third volume of the miscellaneous works and of a biography remains unperformed.

Among the many plans which have been, of late.

works and of a biography remains unperformed.

Among the many pians which have been, of late, devised for utilizing the sewage matters of towns, not the least interesting is "Hickey's system of conservancy by carbonization." The Indian government has granted some money for testing the efficacy of this plan, Mr. Hickey proposes to decompose the sewage matter by heat in closed reforts, to employ the gas thus formed for illuminating towns, and use the residuary coke mixed with the ammonuacal liquors, collected in the gas retorts, as a valuable manure. According to the report of the experiments made the gas produced was equal to 1,155 cubic feet for each 1,000 of population, but its lituminating power was inferior to that of coal gas.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Diphtheria, smallpox and measles are just now orevalent in Constantinople.

An attempt was made a short time ago to destroy

by fire the famous monastery of La Trappe des Dombes. This is the second attempt within six months.

One of the most important cotton spinning factories of Rouen has just failed and closed its doors. Liabilities, 2,000,000 francs, or about \$400,000. A shock of earthquake was felt recently in France, in the department of ther. It was sufficiently severe to disturb furniture and break panes of giass in the town of St. Amand. There was, naturally, considerable atarm and much running about of the natives; but fortunately no accident occurred.

natives; but fortunately no accident occurred.

Three scamps have just been sentenced at Lyons to undergo various terms of imprisonment for having made a business of robbing graves for the purpose of supplying the chignon markets of the world. They drove a thriving business until the discovery of their horrible desecrations was made.

'The Journal de Chimie Médicale, in a very intersting article, states the yearly value of cigar stamps picked up in the streets of Paris and sold to tooacco manufacturers to be 250,000 francs. There are about two hundred persons thus engaged in "stumping" Paris.

"stumping" Paris.

During the year 1871–12,884 persons (7,502 males and 5,352 females) emigrated from Sweden, by way of Gothenburg, to the United States of America. In 1870 the number was 14,256; 1a 1869, 26,667. Thus emigration from Sweden is decreasing.

A number of Communists, at present in Geneva and London, declare they will break with their colleagues, Malon, Lefrançais, and flitten others, aist retugees, who have started La Farisienne and wish to act distinct from the mother society. The Parisienne is an imitation or the International, but much more advanced in principles.

The government is very uneasy at the workings of the International in Spain, as the news from the Peninsula is alarming. Foreign agents are at work in the Midl, and the Spainsh agitation will, it is expected, spread itself on this side of the Pyrennees, as the directors of the Spainsh movement are French.

### HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 2, 1872.

Sugar—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas 186,003 boxes and 18,000 bhds. Receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 03,000 boxes and 5,000 hhds. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 111,000 boxes and 5,000 bhds. Including 12,000 boxes and 12,000 bhds. Including 12,000 boxes and the uninovable foreign advices. Nos. 10 to 12 D. S. 95 a 10 reals per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 D. S., 11 a 134 reals per arrobe for Nos. 5 to 10. Muscovado supar—Inferior to common irregular; 85 a 85 reals per arrobe; fair to good refining quiet, at 9 a 95 reals per arrobe. Groccey grades duil, at 10% a 11% reals per arrobe. Moinsses quiet and weak; cizyed, 5% a 5% reals per keg; muscovado 5% a 5% reals per keg; muscovado 5% a 5% reals per keg; muscovado 5% a 5% reals per text. Bacon beavy at 813 25 a \$14 25 per cut. Butter quiet; demand fair and prices advanced. Sales at \$25 a \$10 requintal. Flour irregular at \$16 a 518 per bol. Hams quiet and steady in American saited, \$15 a \$18 per puintal. Lard firmer; in kegs, \$15 75 a \$16; in time, \$17 75 a \$19 per quintal. Potntoes, \$175 a \$2 per bbl. Tallow, \$13 75 a \$19 per quintal. Potntoes, \$175 a \$2 per bbl. Tallow, \$13 75 a \$14 50 per quintal. Coal oll weak; 4% reals per \$38. Shooks—Box quiet and steady in ogshead irregular. Empty hogsheads, \$8. Hoom quiet; long shaved, \$47 a \$50 per M; short shaved, \$38 per M.

### SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanae for New York-This Day.

Sun rises...... 6 29 | Moon rises..morn | 3 00 Sun sets...... 5 55 | High water...eve | 4 00 OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH. | Sails | Destination. | Wisconsto. Mar 8. Livernoot 129 Broadway.
Occaine. Mar 9. Livernoot 19 Broadway.
Washington Mar 9. Havre 38 Broadway.
Columbia Mar 9. Siasgow 7 Bowing Gree
City of Broadway.
Wyombos Mar 13 Iternoot 12 Broadway.
City of Paris Mar 16. Livernoot 15 Broadway.

### PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 3, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STRAM YACHTA Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans Feb 24, ith mose and passengers, to Frederic Baker. Passed Through Hell Gate.

Steamship Norwick, Hines, Salem for New York, with messe to Murray, Ferris & Co., Schr Lecotine, Fratt, Rockland for New York, with lime Schr Leonine, Pratt, Rockland for New York, with lime to master. Schr Convoy, French. Rockland for New York, with lime to order. chr Evelyn, Crowley, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr J W Kimball, Jr, Hall, Rockland for New York, with time to order.

Schr J W Kimball, Jr. Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr Wm H Eaton, Eaton, New Haven for New York.

Schr Pon Inter, Baker, Providence for New York.

Schr Houson, Chase, Fall River for New York.

Schr Houson, Chase, Fall River for New York.

Schr Hamie W Day, Clark, New Haven for New York.

Schr Emma W Day, Clark, New Haven for New York.

Schr Annisi Jane, Gartiner, New Haven for New York.

Schr Adeialde, Smith, Norwich for New York.

Schr Hattle M Howes, Howes, Providence for New York.

Schr Fanther, Hill, Norwich for New York.

Schr Fichard Morrell, Sackett, Greenwich for New York.

Schr Richard Morrell, Sackett, Greenwich for New York.

Steamer Leetura, Most, Providence for New York, with mote and passengers.

Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mote and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

Schr Vosemite, Mott, New York for Roslyn.
Schr Nightingste, Beelee, New York for New Bedford.
Schr Nightingste, Beelee, New York for New Bedford.
Schr Roslyne, Sarren, Hobben for New Haven.
Schr & Dav (Br.), McBride, New York for Lockport, NS.
Schr & Dav (Br.), McBride, New York for Lockport, NS.
Schr Sarlanga, Brown, Hobben for Providence.
Schr Alexander Milligen, Saulsbury, New York for Boson.

Stor C C Gates, Freeman, New York for Belfast,
Schr Lucy Lee, Smith, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Sarah A Falcone, Wilson, New York for Southport,
Schr Sarah A Falcone, Wilson, New York for Southport,
Schr Carrie S Boyle, Whitman, New York for Gioncester,
Schr Elisha Crowell, Crowell, New York for Gioncester.
Schr Elisha Crowell, Crowell, New York for Gloncester.
Schr E A Ward, Sprague, Port Johnson for Boston,
Sebr F A Ward, Sprague, Port Johnson for Boston,
Sebr A Mard, Sprague, Port Johnson for Boston,

Schr Allie H Belden, Mayo, Hoboken for Providence Schr Mative, Mead, Elizabethport for Greenwich. Schr Henry May, Rackett, New York for Providence Behr Amos Falkenburgh, Tirrell, New York for Bo Schr O C Acken, Mead, New York for Stamford, Scar Eveyn, Burger, New York for Stamford, Schr Maria E Hearn, Morrell, New York for Stam Schr Sammel P Godwin, Waterbury, New York for Gord.

Schr Dart, Williams. New York for Stamford.

Shipping Notes.

All mariners coming in or soing out the lower bay of this harber have long felt the necessity of having more distinguishing guides than these now enisting. The Nautical Gaezette truly says that "it is the duty of Congress to give the Lighthouse Board sufficient funds to properly complete the aids to navigation in the waters of the New York Bay. At this season of the year the spar buops substituted in the place of the can buops which mark the channel-ways in spring, summer and fall are so coated with ice as to be barely discernible, and it is a difficult and dangerous matters to navigate a steamer of heavy drait to or from sea. Within a few years, from this very cause, the steamers City of Boston, City of Baltimore, Australasian, and Cuba, have been grounded near Flynn's Knoll, because the pilot had no proper marks to steer by. We believe money has been appropriated to erect a beacon light on Flynn's Knoll, but as yet nothing has been done. Thousands of valuable lives are imperilled yearly by this lack of a very essential aid to navingation in our waters. And we feel that we are but reflecting the views of our entire mercantile marine community when we call the attention of the government to these facts."

Schin R. A. Enwards. Heir Wills (Par. Januar).

Marino Disasters.
Sche R A Edwards—Brig Ella (Br.), Jones, at Bal Schurk A EDWARDS—Brig Ella (Br), Jones, at Baltimora Ist inst from Havana, reports in lat 35 25, lon 78 15, fell in with wrecked schr Rachel A Edwards, of New Haven, bound to Philadelphia, all hands lost except one man, John Edwards, brother of the master of the schooner, who saved himself by heiny landed to the rudder hand and the schooler.

wards, brother of the master of the schooner, who saved himself by being lashed to the rudder head, and was taken on board brig Ella.

Schit Lucz D. Hall, at Charleston Feb 27 from Boston, reports but wenther to Hatteras. On the 18th had a territor reports but wenther to Hatteras. On the 18th had a territor which was the 18th by the sch was breaking over the vessel, and how to the 18th by the sch was breaking over the vessel, and how to infer said and closerested manuall; at a AM 20th shift the materials and closerested manuall; at a catalogs, and the superior of the said of Miscellaneous.

weather.

Miscellaneous.

THE PACIFIC STAAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—It appears that nearly all the commerce on the western coast of Scuth America is monophized by the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. The steamers of the Company (an English one) absorb all the carrying trade, and sailing vessels are seldom met with outside of the guand trade, which they carry on chiefly from Peru and Bolviga. The company mentioned is one of the largest in the world. It has a semi-monthly line from Callao to Europe, through the Magelian Straits, touching at all the principal ports on the west coast of South America, also at Montevidoo, Bio Janeiro, Lisbon, Bordesux and Liverpool. It has a semi-monthly line between Valparaiso and Callao, touching at intermediate ports, and a tri-monthly line from Callao to Panama. The latter is soon to become a weekly line. It owns 30 steamers, rancing from 400 to 3,0°8 tons not, a m, or an aggregate of 50,503 tons. It is understood that 15 more steamers are being built in Europe for this company, ranking a grand total of 100,002 tons. This company can agaregy be Said to have any opposition, there being only a small line of Chillan ateamers, two or three in number, running between Peru and Chill. I have on the proposed, however, that the Admonths of 105 tons, mained John Wentworth, to be commanded by Cant Lathey Lewis, of Nucleaport. She is loaded ing boards at Belfast for Antigus and a market.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice to Mariners.

CHINA-EAST COAST-FIXED AND FLASHING LIGHT ON CHAPEL ISLAND. With reference to Notice to Mariners No 110, dated Oct 21, 1870, on the establishment of a light on Chapel Island, near 1876, on the establishment of a light on Unaper Islams, near Amoy;—
The Marine Commissioner's Office at Shangbae has given notice that the light is now exhibited.
The light is a fixed and flashing white lights, the flashes being shown every haif minute, e.evated 227 feet above tup level of high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 22 miles.
The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the first order. first order.

The tower, 63 feet high, is painted black; the keeper's dwelling and wall are painted white.

Position, lat 24 deg 10 mm 30 sec N, lon 118 deg 13 mm 30 sec E.

see E. WUSUNG BIVER—WUSUNG LIGHT AND BAR.
Also, with reference to Notice to Mariners No 68, dated
Aug 28, 1871, on a light in Wusung River. Further notice has
been given that the present light is a fixed white catropirid the lighthouse is nearly a quarter of a mile SW by S from rt A, or in lat 31 deg 23 min 20 sec N, lon 121 deg 29 min 30 see E.

The light bears from the centre of the navigable channel see E.

The light bears from the centre of the navigable channel SW by W. W.

And further, that a lighthouse is in course of construction close to the one from which the light is now exhibited, and, when completed, will exhibit a white light through the channel and a red light over the ramainder of the river. This is expected to be exhibited in May, 1872.

Also that from Jan 1, 1872, the two red buoys marking the channel over the Wusung bur would be removed.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 2 deg westerly in 1872.]

MEDITEBRANEAN—ADEIATIC—CHERSO ISLAND—FIXED
AND PLAISHING LIGHT ON POINT PRESTENISOE.
The Italian government has given notice that a light is now
exhibited from a lightnouse recently erected on Point Prastenisos, Cherso Island, Guif of Quarnero.
The light is a fixed white light, showing a red flash every
three minutes, elevated in feet above the level of the sea, and
should be seen in clear weather from a distance of It miles.
The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the
fifth order.

fifth order.

Position, lat 45 07 15 N, lon 14 18 30 E.

Position, lat 45 07 15 N, lon 14 18 30 E.

Praty—EAST COAST—FIXED LIGHT ON ORTONA MOLE.

Also that a light is now exhibited from the new Mole in the harbor of Ortona, and the light on the old Mole has been dis-

ontinued.

The new light is a fixed white light, elevated 36 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen a distance of miles.

The fluminating apparatus is catoptric.

The new light is intended to mark the entrance of the harbor and the Mole in course of construction; it stands 27 yards

from the extremity. Potition, lat 42 19 45 N, ion 14 24 40 E. SOUTH AUSTRALIA—REVOLVING LIGHT OFF CAPE JAFFA., The Colonial government of South Australia has given notice that from the 1st day of February, 1872, a light will be exhibited from a screw pile lighthouse recently erected on the reef off Cape Jada.

The light is a revolving white light, eclipsed every half-minute, clevated 100 feet above the level of the sea, and in clevater should be seen from a distance of 16 miles.

The lluminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the

first order.

The lighthouse is built of Iron. Position lat 36 deg 50 min.
S. Ion 139 deg 36 m E. Ship Cutwater. Hallett, from Penang for London, Dec 9, lat 25 44 S, lon 56 06 S.

Foreign Ports.
Livenroot, March 2-Arrived, ship Squando, Driver Galveston, NZ, Jan 8—Arrived, ship Imperial, Taylor, San Francisco.
ST JOHN, NB, March 1—Arrived, schr Ella G McLean, Cook, New York.
Cleared 1st, schr White Siar (Br.), New York.
ZANZIEAR, Jan 12—In port back John Worster, Bourne, for New York ldg, to sail 15th.

American Ports.

American Ports.

BOSTON. March 2. AM—Arrived, sisamship Geo Appold, Loveland, Baltimore via Norfolk; schra L D Berker, Barker; B R Higgs. Faine; B S Young Fronton and Barry Pierce, Howes, Sanner, B S Young Foster, Yoomloo; Edwin Uch Charles, Smith, Baltimore; J W Vannaman, Barry, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Steamstop Palmyra (Br.), Browne, Liverpool (and sailed); Win Grane, Howes, Baltimore via Norfolk; bark Greyhound, Marks, Sierra Leone; briz A J Ross, Wysman, Wilmington, AC; schra Kate (Br.), Adams, Hayti; C S Grove, Weaver, Baltimore; John Farnham, Wiron, Philadelphia. Bd-Arrived, bars Fredonia, from Fayal; brig J A Deveeux, Alexandria.
BALTIMORE, March 1-Arrived, brig Ella (Br), Jones, Havana. Cleared-Steamship Wm Lawrence, Hallett, Boston via Norfolk; bark Ardour (Br., White, Belfast; schra B C Terry, Birtsail, Hoboken; John Johnson, Messick, and Albert Taomas, Rose, New York; M J Chadwick, Gage, Boston. CHARLESTON, Feb 293-Cleared, schr Montana, Parker, Boston.
Salied—Schrs J Truman, Gibbs, Attakapas; Carrie E Woodbury, Woodbury, Brunswick, Ga; Ida Birdsall, Johnson, and Maria G Frye, Sunker, Darien, Ga. March 3-Arrived, steamship Manhattun. Woodbull, New York; schrs L M Collins, Greenport, LI; Susan Wright, New York; Lily, do; George Savage, do.
DARIEN, Ga, Feb 24—Cleared, barr Mozart (Br, Cochran, Newestle, E; 25th, brig Julia E Haskell, Haskell, Riol Janeiro. Janeiro.
In port 28th. ship Venus (Br.), Anderson, for United King-Inom, ldg; Nancy M (14r.), Mosher, for do. do; barks John Campbell (Br.), Morrisey; Presto (Br.), Kimbal; Vertox (Br.), and Haversham (Br.), Melbermitt, for do, ldg; Dasox Amis Br., from Sayannuh, just arrives; brg Ita, L. Ray, Clark, for New Bedford ldg; schrs Martha Maria, Venzie, and Mollie Atherjon, for Kingston ldg; Charlotte Fish, Williams, for

NORFOLK, Feb 29-Arrived, schr H S Rowe, Terlin, New NORFOLK, Feb 29-Arrived, ed.

NORFOLK, Feb 29-Arrived, achra Gen
York, Vineyard Bayer, March I, PM Arrived, schra Gen
Grant, Farnham, New York for Biddeford; Spring Bird
Girt, McLean, Providence for St John, NB.
Salled Schra Joseph Baxter, Longwood, A Denike, Angie
Salled Schra John M Bail, Einnice P Newcomb, Ida J (Br), and
Arcilla (Br).

Arcilla (Br). Amsoury, John M Ball, Eunice P Newcomb, Ida J (Br), and Arcilla (Br).

2d.—Arrived, schrs Bionied, Chapman, Port Penn for Danvers; Heiene, Boston for Mobile: Aimira Wooley, King, dofor Philadeiphia; Sarah C Smith, Banks, Bucksport, Me, for 
Washington, DC.

2 AM—Salied, schrs Emily S Glidersleeve, Adonia (Br), 
Millie Washburg, Hannie Westbrook, P S Lindsay, Ned Sumter, John M Fisk, O Wilson, A Wooley.

WILMINGTON, NC, Feb 29—Arrived, brig Winogene (Br), 
Hammond, Roston.

Cieared—Schr Samuel Hart, Holbrook, Boston.

MISCELLANBOUS. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OFFAINED IN different States. Descrition, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity required. No charge until divorce cause. No the free free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 189 Broadway.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED PROM theoparts of different States. No particular Advice free. Notary Public and dominationer the warry States. P.L. 613G Counselburst Law, 333 Broatway.

A. BANKRUPT STOCK OF IMPORTED REAL sale, offering at one-third net cost. Call and examine. Bargains in China and chass.

MCLEWEE & PUTNAM, 60I Broadway. A - ALTOGETHER THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO purchase Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., is fell Broadway. Cone to headquarters, without intervention of gas fitters. Molewee & PUTNAM, 601 Broadway.

A.—AT 661 BROADWAY, MCLEWEE & PUTNAM'S
ILLUMINATIONS, of all sorts, for signs: CrystalPrismatic Day and Sight Signs, most sparking and ornamental. Call and see.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM, 661 Broadway.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &C., FOR SALE AND TO sire. SHEA, the Clothler, 427 Broome street, near Brolliway.

PURIPY YOUR BLOOD-RENOVATE YOUR SYSTEM.—
Use HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Had at depot of kDWIN F. HYATT, 256 Grand street, New York. SI per boile,
\$5 haif a dozen, Sent everywhere by express. Sold by
druggists.